

richness and variety of its vegetable products; the alternations of mountain and valley; the numerous hot springs and medicinal waters; the known existence of various and valuable minerals; the timber and ornamental woods of its forests; the abundance and variety of fish on its coasts and neighboring reefs, indicate peculiar facilities for the promotion of the future welfare and prosperity of its inhabitants;" and warrant the hope that, low as it has now fallen, it will not be permitted to relapse

unintended and critical state in which this island now stands is so universally admitted that it is unnecessary to enter into details, but merely require to draw attention to the alarming facts which are daily manifesting themselves, and the action diminishing the expenditure of the island, in the face of increased taxation, is annually exceeding the revenue by an average of £45,000; and also to the statement of the present Governor, in his despatches, that "the colony is sinking, and that the 'The finances of the colony have gone, and are still going on from bad to worse.'"

In consequence the island is in a state of bankruptcy, and as the taxation is falling more and more, the Government is becoming less and less able to bear such burdens, there is every prospect of government being brought to an immediate standstill from the impossibility of raising the necessary expenditure for the administration of justice, and the maintenance of the institutions of commerce.

But while immigration may be looked upon as the speediest remedy for this state of matters, it is not the only source to which attention should be directed. It is a well known fact that the Government has a direct tendency to discourage the laboring population from working in the cane fields, and induce them to prefer cultivating their own grounds, by artificially increasing the value of provisions grown in the islands. The laborer is enabled to purchase a bushel of rice for 100 cents, while it can be purchased by a given wage. The laborer at present existing in the island might be made much more available were a change to take place in the mode of raising the revenue. The high estimate of £105,000 sterling, amounting to upwards of £105,000 sterling, reduced to mere requisitions, to assist in meeting the expense of maintaining the customs, so that all duties tending to divert labor from the cultivation of the staple products of the island, and the increase of the expense of cultivation, might be reduced to nominal amounts.

The island being practically in a state of insolvency, any complete reformation must be made in the financial system, and the present heavy expenditure reduced, before any lasting benefit can be effected. A portion of the debt of the island bears six per cent interest; were the mother country to guarantee the existing debt and what furthermore advance may be required to compensate the individuals holding appointments that may be abolished, the total sum could then be borrowed at the rate of three per cent, and the balance of revenue, in addition to the import and excise duties, might be raised by direct taxation, levied in such manner as to press in just proportions on every class.

No distinction should be made in the number of stipendiary magistrates, whose appointment by the Governor is a matter of public right, and free from all undue prejudice in favor of any class of the inhabitants. But due regard must be paid, in the selection both of them and the local magistrates, to choose persons of such intelligence and standing as will ensure proper respect, and a firm and equal administration of justice.

This association do not, at present, wish to make any remarks respecting the constitution of Jamaica, as they feel sure that the hostile feelings existing by the council against those responsible absolutely concerned, will be very keenly felt by the three branches of the Legislature, in bringing forward measures calculated to improve the condition of the inhabitants, and to put the finances of the colony on a sound footing, as well as the irregular and irresponsible manner in which an agency has been voted, the revenue is collected, and the public accounts are audited, must engage the immediate attention of His Majesty's government.

In a memorial lately addressed to this Association by the Hon. Mr. N. P. Hill, in urging the necessity of a revision of the taxation and diminution of the expenditure of the island, which is maintained on a scale far exceeding its now prostrate condition, they conclude as follows:—"That, as your Governor will shortly be about to address the Legislature, and to lay before them a statement of the state of the island, and the state of affairs connected therewith, we have, your

*Best Cambridge—Rural Beauties—Agricultural
Productions—Fruit—Land and Houses—*

West Cambridge is an agricultural town. Every penny of its farmers' money is made by its farmers, than by the sale of any other town in the State. This is due to its proximity to so great a market as New York, and its high reputation, not only on account of its "garden stuff" and what are called "vegetables," but also, by way of distinction, but also for its fruit of various kinds, of which immense quantities are raised. There are sold in Boston, from this town, such things as pears, cherries, quinces, peaches, &c., &c., &c. The greatest care and pains are observed in the work of cultivation, and it would be difficult to find men who more completely understand their business than the farmers of West Cambridge. Their orchards, in particular, are most carefully managed. They remind me, from their neatness and abundance of their productions, of those we have seen in Ohio, especially in Richmond and Huron. I hold to be the garden of the West. It is a rich land. Just now the country is one mass of blossoms, and the air is heavy with the odors that are exhaled therefrom.

is gathered here to a large amount, particularly from Sipy Pond, which is not far from the celebrated Fresh Pond, in Old Cambridge. It is so good to be quite so good as that taken from the same sheet of water, but I presume the distinction is more fanciful than real. From either pond the water is good—in a julep on a hot day; better in a bowl with which Sultan Saladin was wont to soothe his thirst, and which that excellent physician (what a pity that he was an infidel!) used to give to the sick in the valleys of Lebanon. The ice taken from it is mainly for exportation, which shows to the advantage of a low quality. There was once a small pond taken from Mystic Pond, but that has been allowed to afford any large quantity for the market. The fish have grown more rapidly and are of a more delicate and tasty character than in the Cambridge. In 1840 its population was 1,133.

The country in this part of Massachusetts is called the Old Boston road, for miles northward, was finding some place that is remarkable for something further. West Cambridge is right on the line of the march of the British troops from Boston to Concord. It was here that the first battle took place, one of the hardest fighting that took place since the birth of April, 1775, when commenced with the American Revolution. Officially call the American Revolution. On the 19th of April, the committee of safety and sundry others met at a tavern in West Cambridge, which they called Menotomy. Two of their number were John Hancock, but, falling in with British of the time, they returned to advise their friends. These officers had been sent out by Gen. Gage to find out about the British expedition to Concord.

Some five years since a monument was erected to the remaining two persons of the battle of Lexington, three of whom died in West Cambridge. They had perished in one grave, and seventy-three years later were disinterred, and placed under the granite obelisk, April 22, 1848. The monument is erected about twenty feet high, and is the work of a son. The whole scene is very beautiful, and the people of the town. Only three persons slain at West Cambridge are known to have been there.

Perhaps the finest part of West Cambridge is known as "Wellington Hill," and which lies on the line of the Boston and Fitchburg railroad, about a mile and a half from the beach, reaching to the top of the hill.

As you approach the "Wellington Hill,"

West Cambridge was one of the principal battle-grounds of the riot, and it will long be remembered in this part of the world as "Black Friday." It occurred between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, and would have been expected even in the West Indies or the Isle of France. This town was certainly not the least sufferer from the riot, and the damage done to it was very great. Some twenty buildings were here either totally destroyed or greatly injured. Large and strong buildings were torn to fragments, or blown down. Some houses were unroofed, and others were deprived of their chimneys and outbuildings. Great havoc was made some of the houses, and many of the people were severely received injuries, all of whom recovered. Two keelboats, near to Spy Pond, were totally destroyed. On that pond the water was thrown into a column upwards of a hundred feet in height. Nothing like this visitation ever before occurred in this part of the country, and it is to be hoped it will never be repeated. Such striking attentions cannot be dispensed with. Some people who saw the large part of the course of the fierce blast, assure me that it was a splendid sight—at a distance.

Coroners' Inquests.
THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT HOBOKEN.
Coroner Gamble yesterday was called to hold an inquest, at the New York Hospital, on the body of a Frenchman, who was brought from Hoboken on Sunday morning in an insensible state, caused by a fracture of the skull, the particulars of which were published in yesterday's HERALD. The coroner on visiting the hospital, was unable to ascertain the full name of the deceased, any further than he was called John. Subsequently Mr. W.

A CHILD DROWNED IN A CELLAR.
Coroner Hilton yesterday held an inquest on the body of James Brennan, aged three years, who came to his death by drowning. It seems that the child resided with its parents, at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Second avenue, and was missed on Sunday afternoon; search was made in the vicinity, and, failing to find him, they looked in the cellar and there found the boy's hat floating in some water, which had recently collected there. On looking further the poor child was found lying in the water, dead, where it is supposed he accidentally fell while at play. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

The U. S. brig Dolphin sailed from Norfolk 27th inst. on a cruise for deep sea soundings, &c. She will be employed in the track towards England and the North-
Europe, making a thorough examination for all shoals or rocks reported as existing in that route. The following are her officers:—O H. Berryman, Lieut. commanding; Earl English, Acting Master, W. T. Tuxton, Passed Midshipman; G. U. Mosier, do; S. A. Englis, Assistant Surgeon; Wm H. Ward, Midshipman; J. G. Mitchell, do.

MONEY MARKET.
MONDAY, May 30—6 P. M.
There was quite an active movement in the stock market to-day. Speculators are getting the steam up on Niagara pretty fast, and the bears are likely to get a severe twist. The transactions were very heavy, and closed at an improvement on the opening price. There is evidently a stronger feeling, but no buyers get much faith.

This port to day, amounted to \$91,071; payments, \$410,740 48—Balance, \$6,680,623 39.

The sales to day at the Mining Board, were as follows:—

100 shares New Jersey Zinc Company	\$60 12 1/2
100 do United States Mining Company	124 1/2
100 do Milwaukee Copper Company	13 1/2
200 do do do	\$39 5 1/2
100 do do do	5 1/2
200 do Fulton Copper Company	13 1/2
50 do do do	13 1/2

Mr. S. Draper will sell at auction, to-morrow, (Tuesday), at half past 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, fifty thousand dollars of Missouri State six per cent bonds or coupons, payable semi-annually in New York, and the

The election of directors of the Cincinnati and Hillsborough Railroad Company took place on the 8th inst. and resulted in the choice of a board favorable to the Hillsborough extension to Parkersburg.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures on the York and Cumberland Railroad in each of the first four months of the years 1862 and 1863. —

The Bank Commissioners of the State of Connecticut report that there are fifty-five banks in the State, including five organized under the General Banking Law. Their aggregate capital is \$13,950,944 50; and they have aggregate surplus funds to the amount of \$1,182,953 88. Deposits, April 1st, \$4,421,667 93. In November last the means and discounts amounted to \$24,820,098 21; circulation, \$10,347,045 06; specie, \$1,015 839 38.

Capital stock actually paid in on the first of	
October last, was.....	\$ 50,480 00
Circulation same date.....	134,342 00
Deposits " " " " " "	21,276 31
Capital stock actually paid in on the first of	
January last, was.....	\$ 99,400 00
Circulation same date.....	248,672 00
Deposits " " " " " "	72,030 18
Capital stock actually paid in on the first of	
April last, was.....	\$100,000 00
Circulation same date, was.....	253,561 00

Of the General Banking law, the Commissioners say:—
The act passed by the General Assembly of this State, on May 10, 1856, and entitled "An act to amend the law in relation to banking," forms a new era in the financial history of Connecticut, and although it is made the duty of the joint select Committee on Banks, at each session of the General Assembly, to report on the same, the report thereon, the undersigned will briefly allude to it.

Six banking companies have already been formed under the provisions of the act, and three others are in the process of organization. Three more have been organized, and will soon go into operation. Thus the prediction so confidently uttered by the undersigned, at the time the act was passed, that the system was impracticable, and could never be established in this State, is seen to have been grounded upon a very erroneous view of the subject. The system is adapted to the wants of the State, and is the result of the policy of the State, and the landmark for all future legislation touching our chartered banking institutions.

MEMBERS OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK—WEEKLY EXPORTS.
LONDON.—Tobacco, hhds. 30, cases 8, \$2,731; do manufactured, lbs. 23,071, 7,210; wheat, bushels 17,489, 20,860; flour, bbls. 3,428, 16,698; bacon, 334,948, 26,860; lard, 26,044, 2,098; gum copal, cases 48, 5,728; palm soap, boxes 114, 708; oil cake, bbls. 780, 2,008; beef, tcs. 3,200, 4,050; bone black, hhds. 9, bbls. 63, 165; staves, M. 1,478; spermaceti, cases 260, 4,438; oil, gals. 511, 178; logwood, tcs. 64, 960. Total—\$94,788.

HAMBURG—Cotton, bales, 774, \$35 91; naval stores, bbls, 1,412, 2,360; hoggs, 64, \$238; segars, cases, 5, 676; clocks, 5, 100; India rubber goods, 139, 30 546; whitebone, lbs., 66,413, 20 781; tobacco, cases, 43, do. stems, bales, 28, 1,630; do. manufactured, lb, 8,443, 1,745; bark, casks, 60, 310; carriages, 1, 320; honey, 24, 821; potash, bbls., 60, 1,338; extract of log wood, cases, 561, 1,651; balsam copaiba, 37, 2,504; coffee, bales, 675, 8,874. Total, \$107,754.

Buenos Aires. Cotton, 514 bales, \$27 114; potash 159 bbls.

TOTAL.—\$47,658.

CADIZ.—Staves, 56,000, \$2,677; ram, 25 bbls, 276; naval stores, 26 do. 656; pimento, 100 bags, 1,258; mahoga by 19 logs, 399. **Total, \$5,250.**

OROKO.—Staves, 24,000, \$1,202; naval stores, 9, 130; tea, 25 boxes, 1,514; hats, 7 cases, 260; masts stores, 10 bbls, 216; whalebane, 1,564 lbs, 506; logwood, 61 tons, 1,174. **Total, \$5,001.**

LEBON.—Staves, 17,000, \$1,100; tea, 236 pkgs., 6,975; rice, 1 tierce, 30; spars, 7, 360. **Total, \$5,625.**

BUTCH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—Flour, bbls, 6,012, \$28,860; corn meal, do, 415, 1,298; pork, bbls, 4, 622, 639;

BATIKEN WEST INDIES.—Oil meal, pns., 100, \$1.18; pork
bbis., 127, 2 63; beef, do., 37, 29¢; flour, do., 700, 4 39; corn
meal, do., 330, 1 02; ship bread 95, 25¢; pickled
fish do., 122, 37¢; ale, do., 5, 54; lard, lbs., 4 82; 51¢; butter,
bbs., 2 69; 46¢; cheese, do., 3 27; 29¢; manuf. to-
bacco, do., 168, 33¢; tallow, do., 283, 29¢; hams, do., 1 000,
100; ref'd sugar do., 750, 72¢; candles, bxs., 715, 1 78; 2;
tobacco, hlds., 6, 56; matches, grs., 270, 13¢; corn, bu.

[illegible]

44,560 coal tons, 1,729, 7,439; hams 13 620; aged
smoked beef, 1,062, 112; butter, 5,696, 1,361; refined
sugar, 11,361, 1,049; gunpowder, 6,400, 695; flour, bbls
506, 3,601; tar, 145, 626; rice, 10, 250; lard, lbs 1,400,
110; sperm oil, gals. 617, 809; candles, boxes 55,492;
soap, lbs 243; preserves, 24, 248; wood ware, pgs, 37,
303; tin, 8, 1,068; earthen ware, 13,967; raisins, 10, 134;
paints, gals 60 163; tea, pkgs. 80, 542; coffee, bags 35,
255; brown sugar, lbs 9,921, 521; brandy, gals 598,
cases 60 1,042; wine, 370 2,870; casks 53, 714; gin,

Excess of imports over exports.....\$2,467,027

The importations thus far for this month, have been immense, nearly double what they were for the corresponding period last year, while the exports have been exceedingly limited. If we could include in our weekly list of exports, the quantities and values of stock

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 39,914 tons; canal 22,114 07 tons; for the week, 53,028 07 tons; an increase of only 184 tons over last week. We are still short of last year's shipments 60,324 04 tons, and not gaining very rapidly in making up the deficiency. The truth is that the delay and difficulty in preparing colliers in time, have checked the ability to increase the

Stocks					
100 US S. B.	68	312	1075 shs Nt Tr.	b30	31%
1000 Call Chm's	71	99	400 do	b31	31%
1000 E R R Bids	b3	99	1000 do	s15	31%
1000 do	b3	99	100 do	s60	31
1000 E R R C	102	102	100 do	s10	31%
1000 do	102	102	25 do	b33	31%
1000 Hnd R M Bds.	103	100	100 do	b3	31%
1000 H R Bids.	s1	850	100 do	b33	31%
1000 N J Cen	103	103	100 do	b33	31%
10 shs Mer Ex Bk.	109	100	100 do	b30	32
20 Bank Commerce	110	300	100 do	b60	32
10 Hancock Bank.	108	100	200 Park Coal Co.	s3	50%
10 shs N Y Cen	101	100	100 do	s3	50%
10 St Nicholas Bk.	101	100	200 Pk. Coal Co.	s3	50%

00	do.....b30	223	100	do.....b3	87
00	do.....b15	223	150	do.....b60	87
00	do.....b15	223	250	do.....s3	87
00	do.....s30	223	50	do.....b30	87
00	do.....s3	223	100 Harlem RR.....	s3	64
00	do.....b30	223	5 Roch & Syr RR.....	s3	154
00	do.....b3	223	200 Reading RR.....	s3	89
00	Nic'gua Tr Co., s3	50	50 L Island RR.....	s3	37
00	do.....s3	307	100 do.....s20	s3	37
00	do.....b20	31	200 Stonington RR.....	s3	56
00	do.....b30	31	50 do.....s3	s3	56
00	do.....b20	31	100 Nor & Wor RR.....	s3	56

00	do.....s3	22	22 Cumb Coal Co.....	59
00	do.....s3	22	100 do.....	50
00	do.....b50	22	50 do.....s10	50
00	Harlem RR.....	64	100 do.....s3	50
00	do.....b60	64	200 do.....b9	50
00	do.....b60	64	100 do.....b60	51
00	Nic'gus Tr Co.....	317	50 Erie Railroad.....	88
00	do.....b10	32	600 do.....b30	88
00	do.....s2	350	do.....s3	88
00	do.....b30	32	100 do.....b9	47
00	do.....s10	32	100 do.....b3	37
00	do.....s3	32	50 do.....s10	37

mprised 11,000 bbls.—four at \$3 93½, a \$4 06½, super-
 No. 2 at \$4 12½, a \$4 25; ordinary to choice State at
 a \$4 31½; mixed to fancy Western at \$4 62½; a
 56½; common to good Ohio at \$4 55½, a \$4 81½; fancy
 Genesee at \$4 87½, a 55; fancy Ohio at \$4 25; a \$6 12½;
 extra Indiana and Michigan at \$4 87½, a \$5 25; extra Ohio
 \$5 26, a \$6 87½; and extra Genesee at \$5 12½, a \$6 25
 or bbl. Canadian ruled active and firm. There were
 500 bbls. superfine, in bond, obtained at \$4 50. Southern
 ruled little. There have been 1,900 bbls. sold at

CORRUM.—The sales to day were 4,600 bales, the market continuing to display a fee feeling, and in some instances a slight improvement. The Messrs. Hoffman & Co. have announced that they will offer at auction on Friday the proximo, the Elvira Harbeck's cargo of 4,200 bales Bagat, and dealers defer making heavy purchases until then. We regard that there were sold 50 mats Bagat at 11½¢, 80 bags Bagat at 10¢ and 400 bags at 9½¢, and a few lots Maracabo at 4½¢ per rib.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool rates were some firmer. 5,000 bales cotton were engaged in ship's bags at 6d. 6000 bbl. sugar at 9d., and 350 do. rosin at 8d. per cwt. Cotton was at 10½¢, and a vessel was chartered to load the India rubber, India, for London with sugar at 62 per ton. There

LINE—Rockland was more in request, at 86c for common, and \$1 32 for lump, per bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of 40 hhds. Portoico, at 50c; and 75 hhds. Muscovado, at 23c. per gallon.

NATURAL STORIES—Crude turpentine was inactive, at \$4 75 \$4 76 and \$4 87½ per 280 lbs. Some 150 hhds. spirits turpentine were procured at 42c. per gallon. Rosin arid little.

OLIVE—Crude remained quiet. Olive was in demand, at 12 25. Sales of 5,600 gallons linseed were reported, at 62c. 42 1/2c. real low.